

spinules, interrupted at the notch, which are also present in the female but in that case forming a complete ventral row on all but the basal fifth of the tibia.

Acknowledgements

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A New Species of *Gynacantha* Rambur, 1842 (Odonata: Aeshnidae) from India

By TRIDIB RANJAN MITRA and A. R. LAHIRI
 Entomology Laboratory, Department of Zoology,
 University of Calcutta

*Gynacantha rammohani*¹ sp. nov.

Head: Large globular. Labium yellowish white. Labrum yellow with a brownish band across its base, rest pale olivaceous. Postclypeus and frons brownish yellow, anteclypeus bluish; a black T-shaped mark on the roof of the frons. Eyes darker than the labrum. Occiput yellow, nearly obsolete and triangular, black behind.

Thorax: Prothorax yellow, a brown mark lying middorsally on the middle and posterior lobes. The posterior lobe is fringed with hairs. Pterothorax brown, ventrolateral sides olivaceous. Dorsal carina black, a blackish brown humeral stripe. Legs short brown; fore femora black, other femora brown with apices black; all tibiae brownish. Hind femora with two rows of short closely set spines on the ventrolateral margin. Wings: whole area of both wings enfumed with opalescent white. Indistinct brown marking at the base of both wings, but it is slightly more extended in hind wings. Membrane greyish obsolete. Pterostigma pale yellow, extending over four cells in both wings. The pterostigma of fore wing is bigger than that of the hind

19-27 28-20
 wing. Nodal index $\frac{\quad}{20-21}$ / $\frac{\quad}{20-21}$. Discoidal cell elongate,

¹The species has been named in honour of Raja Ram Mohan Roy (1772-1833) for his sincere advocacy (1831) in the formation of Supra National Organisation for settling all disputes among nations and for furthering the cause of peace in the world.

elongate, narrow of similar shape and size in both fore and hind wings; distal side sinuous, basal side situated well, distal to the level of arc. Discoidal cell of fore wings and right hind wing seven celled and of left hind wing six celled. Hypertrigones traversed six times in the right fore wing and left hind wing, seven times in left fore wing and right hind wing. Thirteen cells in the anal loop. IR_3 forked, a little proximal to the base of pterostigma and with three rows of cells between IR_3 and $RSpl$. One row of cells between the origines of Cu_2 and IA in hind wings. Eight cubital nervures in wings, except the right hind wing where there are seven. Basal space entire.

Abdomen: Slightly constricted at the segment three, olivaceous and marked with brown to blackish brown patches as follows: Segment 1 with a triangular mark, jugal sutures of the segments 2-7 brown but bordered with olivaceous yellow; triangular light brown marks on the apices of the segments 4-6; a broad blackish brown fascia running laterally on segments 3-7.

Genitalia: The ventral surface of the tenth abdominal segment produced to prominent divaricate forks; the styles are somewhat straight and provided with hairs at the tip.

Measurements (in mm.): Forewing=45.1; Hind wing=45.0; Abdomen=47.3; Pterostigma of fore wing=3.1; Pterostigma of hind wing=2.6.

Type specimen: Holotype: 1 adult ♀, Calcutta, Coll. T. K. Datta, 10.VIII.1969 at 10 p.m., near electric lamp inside the residence. Temporarily deposited in the zoological collections of the Department of Zoology, Calcutta University, later on it will be deposited in the collections of Zoological Survey of India.

Relationship with other species: The species differs from *Acanthagyna dravida* (Lieftinck, 1960) in its colour of labrum, post clypeus and frons, marking on the prothorax and the venation. It can be distinguished from the other species of the genus by the nervures traversing the discoidal cells and hypertrigones. Dr. D. E. Kimmins, formerly in the British Museum (Nat. Hist.), could not fit it with any known species of the genus.

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